

Resolution 524 (1982)

of 29 November 1982

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,⁴⁸

Decides:

- (a) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973);
- (b) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1983;
- (c) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

*Adopted unanimously at the
2403rd meeting.*

⁴⁸ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1982*, document S/15493

Decision

At the same meeting, following the adoption of resolution 524 (1982), the President made the following statement:⁴⁹

“In connection with the adoption of the resolution on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council regarding the resolution just adopted:

“As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force⁴⁸ states, in paragraph 27, that “despite the present quiet in the Israel-Syria sector, the situation in the Middle East as a whole continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.” This statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council.”

⁴⁹ S/15504.

COMPLAINT BY SEYCHELLES⁵⁰

Decisions

In a note dated 27 January 1982,⁵¹ the President of the Council stated that the Chairman of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) had informed him that, owing to the delay encountered as a result of the complexity of the preparatory work, the Commission would find it difficult to report to the Council by 31 January, as called for in paragraph 3 of resolution 496 (1981). Accordingly, the Commission had requested an extension of the date of submission of its report until early in March. The President added that, following informal consultations on the matter, it had been found that no member of the Council had any objection to the Commission's request and that the Chairman of the Commission had been so informed.

At its 2361st meeting, on 21 May 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Barbados, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Hungary, Mali, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2365th meeting, on 24 May 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Kenya, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritius and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2367th meeting, on 25 May 1982, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Mongolia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Swaziland and Zambia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 507 (1982)

of 28 May 1982

The Security Council,

Having examined the report of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981),⁵¹

⁵⁰ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1981.

⁵¹ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1982*, document S/14850.

⁵² Replaced by S/14905/Rev.1 (*Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Special Supplement No. 2*).

⁵³ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Special Supplement No. 2*.

Gravely concerned at the violation of the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Seychelles,

Deeply grieved at the loss of life and substantial damage to property caused by the mercenary invading force during its attack on the Republic of Seychelles on 25 November 1981,

Gravely concerned at the mercenary aggression against the Republic of Seychelles, prepared in and executed from South Africa,

Deeply concerned at the danger which mercenaries represent for all States, particularly the small and weak ones, and for the stability and independence of African States,

Concerned at the long-term effects of the mercenary aggression of 25 November 1981 on the economy of the Republic of Seychelles,

Reiterating resolution 496 (1981), in which it affirms that the territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Seychelles must be respected,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) and expresses its appreciation for the work accomplished;

2. *Strongly condemns* the mercenary aggression against the Republic of Seychelles;

3. *Commends* the Republic of Seychelles for successfully repulsing the mercenary aggression and defending its territorial integrity and independence;

4. *Reaffirms* its resolution 239 (1967) by which, *inter alia*, it condemns any State which persists in permitting or tolerating the recruitment of mercenaries and the provision of facilities to them, with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of Member States;

5. *Condemns* all forms of external interference in the internal affairs of Member States, including the use of mercenaries to destabilize States and/or to violate the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of States;

6. *Further condemns* the illegal acts against the security and safety of civil aviation committed in the Republic of Seychelles on 25 November 1981;

7. *Calls upon* all States to provide the Security Council with any information they might have in connection with the mercenary aggression of 25 November 1981 likely to throw further light on the aggression, in particular transcripts of court proceedings and testimony in any trial of any member of the invading mercenary force;

8. *Appeals* to all States and international organizations, including the specialized agencies of the United Nations, to assist the Republic of Seychelles to repair the damage caused by the act of mercenary aggression;

9. *Decides* to establish, by 5 June 1982, a special fund for the Republic of Seychelles, to be supplied by voluntary contributions, through which assistance should be channelled for economic reconstruction;

10. *Decides* to establish an *ad hoc* committee, before the end of May 1982, composed of four members of the Security Council, to be chaired by France, to co-ordinate and mobilize resources for the Special Fund established under paragraph 9 of the present resolution, for immediate disbursement to the Republic of Seychelles;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee for the implementation, in particular, of paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to mandate the Commission of Inquiry to examine all further developments and present by 15 August 1982 a supplementary report, with appropriate recommendations, which should take into account, *inter alia*, the evidence and testimony presented at any trial of any member of the invading mercenary force;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution and paragraph 12 above;

14. *Decides* to remain seized of the question.

Adopted unanimously at the 2370th meeting.

Decisions

In a note dated 28 May 1982,⁵⁴ the President of the Council, after referring to paragraph 10 of resolution 507 (1982), in which the Council decided to establish an *ad hoc* committee before the end of May composed of four members of the Council, to be chaired by France, to co-ordinate and mobilize resources for the Special Fund established under paragraph 9 of the resolution for immediate disbursement to the Republic of Seychelles, announced that, following consultations with the members of the Council, agreement had been reached that the other three members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee would be Guyana, Jordan and Uganda.

In a note dated 13 August 1982,⁵⁵ the President of the Council stated that the Chairman of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) had informed him that, owing to the need for the Commission to receive and study the record of the evidence and testimony presented at trials in both Seychelles and South Africa, it would need further time to submit its supplementary report as called for in paragraph 12 of resolution 507 (1982). Accordingly, the Chairman of the Commission had requested an extension of the date of submission of its report until 31 October. The President added that, following informal consultations on the matter, it had been found that no member of the Council had any objection to the Commission's request and that the Chairman of the Commission had been so informed.

In a note dated 31 October 1982,⁵⁶ the President of the Council stated that the Chairman of the Security Council Commission of Inquiry established under resolution 496 (1981) had informed him that the Commission had begun the examination of the record of the court proceedings which had been received from the Republic of Seychelles and South Africa on 7 September and 5 October 1982, respectively. However, owing to the length of the South African transcript, the Commission had not yet been able to complete

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1982, document S/15138.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Supplement for July, August and September 1982, document S/15359.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement for October, November and December 1982, document S/15473.